

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4766. 第二十月十年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

日七月九年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, *Clement's Lane*, *Lambard Street*, *George Street*, 30, *Cornhill*, *GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus*, *E. C.*, *BATES, HENRY & Co.*, *4, Old Joury*, *E. C.*, *SAMUEL DRAGON & Co.*, *160 & 164, Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—*LEON DE RONN*, *18, Rue Monsieur, Paris*.

NEW YORK.—*ANDREW WIND*, *183, Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—*GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—*BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—*SAYLE & Co.*, *Square, Singapore*. *C. HEINZEN & Co.*, *Manila*.

CHINA.—*MARCO, MESSRS A. & DE MELLO & Co.*, *Santos*, *CAMPBELL & Co.*, *Amoy*, *WILSON, NICHOLS & Co.*, *Foochow*, *HENDER & Co.*, *Shanghai*, *LAW, CRAWFORD & Co.*, *LAW, KELLY & WALTER*, *Yokohama*, *LAW, CRAWFORD & Co.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND,.....1,200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—*E. D. SAASOON, Esq.*  
Deputy Chairman.—*W. H. FORBES, Esq.*  
*E. R. BELLILLO, Esq.* *ADAM LIND, Esq.*  
*H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq.* *WILHELM REINERS, Esq.*  
*H. HOFFMUS, Esq.* *W. S. YOUNG, Esq.*  
*Hon. W. KERWICK*.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....*THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.*

MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....*EWEN CAMERON, Esq.*

LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank*.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

6 " 4% "

12 " 5% "

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£200,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN ERNST, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALTER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED,

—AND—

FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS.

French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, in BOTTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCH & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSE-HOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACKEREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COD FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TINMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 70 feet Long, 12 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water.

Compound High Pressure Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 65 feet Long, 11 feet Beam, 6 feet Depth of Hold, 5 feet Draft of Water.

High Pressure Double Cylinder Engines, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

ONE STEAM-LAUNCH, 60 feet Long, 9 feet 6 inches Beam, 5 feet 6 inches Depth of Hold, 4 feet 9 inches Draft of Water.

High Pressure Single Cylinder Engine, Speed 8 miles per Hour.

For further Particulars, apply at

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

late P. & O. FACTORY.

Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of CHAN WOONG TONG, Deceased.

," " TAK A CHAI,

," " THOMAS HART,

," " WILLIAM SHANNON,

," " A FONG,

," " WILLIAM MACHETTE,

," " LEE AH LOO,

," " ACHUN,

," " MASUN,

," " ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

," " WONG YOW,

," " LEONG KIN,

," " WILLIAM DUNPHY,

," " ".

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance No. 9, of 1870, Section 8, an Order has been made by FRANCIS SNOWDER, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, limiting the time for CREDITORS and others to send in their CLAIMS against the above Estates to MONDAY, the 4th day of November, 1878, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of Division.

All Persons indebted to the said Estates are required to make immediate Payment to

C. B. PLUNKET,

Official Administrator.

Hongkong, October 4, 1878.

NOW READY.

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CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.

and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal

8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNST JOHN ERNST,

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AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS KELLY & WALTER, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to notify that they have made such Arrangements in connection with their TAILORING DEPARTMENT, that they are now able to Guarantee the PROMPT Execution of Orders.

The Following GOODS Suitable for the present Season have just been received, from which an early Selection is requested.

THIN BLACK SUPERFINE, for Dress Suits.

FANCY BLACK and BLUE CASHMERE, MELTONS, &c., for Morning Suits.

HOME SPUN, F

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF  
TOKIO* will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY,  
the 16th October, at Noon, taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES to EUROPE,  
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to  
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,  
AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND  
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMIS-  
SION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m. of 16th October. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents,  
Hongkong, September 20, 1878. oc15

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;

Also,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 17th October,  
1878, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. *TIGRE*, Commandant LORMÉE,  
with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for  
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 16th October, 1878. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1878. oc17

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on FRIDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m.,  
taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan,  
the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 31st October. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SENGER TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, October 2, 1878. oc18

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the  
Under-signed in the Chinese Mail,  
華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po),  
ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail  
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged  
the services of Mr. LIOUNG YOON CHUN,  
as Translator and General Manager of the  
newspaper, which under its new régime  
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,  
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Loudoun Castle*, having arrived  
from the above Ports, Consignees of  
Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods  
are being landed, at their risk into the  
Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,  
whether delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their  
Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless notice to the contrary be given  
before 5 p.m.; To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the  
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods  
remaining after the 16th instant will be  
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 9, 1878. oc16

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glenfalloch* having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods—  
with the exception of Opium—are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns of  
the Undersigned, whence and/or from  
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be  
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m.  
To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
16th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 11, 1878. oc18

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British  
Barb Lord M'AULAY, Master, from HAMBURG,  
are requested to take immediate delivery of  
their Goods from alongside the Vessel.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be  
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and  
expense.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, October 10, 1878. oc18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

S. S. YANGTZE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.  
*India*, from London, in connection  
with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being  
landed and stored at their risk at the  
Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be  
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before To-morrow, the 30th Inst., at  
11 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Cargo remaining unclaimed after Mon-  
day, the 7th October, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

TO Let.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, occupied by  
The Hon. CECIL SMITH.

House No. 7, Zetland Street, at present  
occupied by Mr. HEUERMANN.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 7, 1878.

TO LET.

A GODOWN, 80 Feet Long, and 80  
Feet in Width.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

A GODOWN, 80 Feet Long, and 80  
Feet in Width.

Apply to

LOCK HING,  
No. 12, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, October 7, 1878. oc18

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on MARINE LOT 65,  
formerly known as the Blue House,  
situate on Praya East.

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of  
No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or  
together, as required, with immediate pos-  
session.

HOUSE No. 8, Praya East. The whole  
House or in Flats, with  
immediate possession.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODDOWNS,  
attached to Blue Houses at Wan Chai,  
MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to

MEYER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED  
GODDOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,  
Praya Central.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.,  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and Responsibility of the  
Under-signed in the Chinese Mail,

華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po),

ceased from the 1st August, 1877, but  
Debts prior to that Date will be received  
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-  
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail

from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged

the services of Mr. LIOUNG YOON CHUN,

as Translator and General Manager of the

newspaper, which under its new régime

will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-  
cellent medium for advertising, especially  
as the Manager is able to devote his whole  
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,

Leasee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

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A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
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G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
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as the Manager is able to devote his



## Intimations.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRUNELLE, British barque, Captain W. Dow.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Hreglich.—D. Muzzo & Co.

INDIA, American ship, Capt. O. Patten.—Order.

DON QUIXOTE, American ship, Captain Chas. F. King.—Messengers Maritimes.

FUSILLER, British barque, Captain Wm. Armstrong.—O. & S. S. Co.

PREMIER, British barque, Captain A. Holmes.—Russell & Co.

RALPH M. HAYWARD, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. L. B. Doane.—Meyer & Co.

GRANIT, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R. Haje.—Melchers & Co.

LOD MACAGUA, British barque, Capt. R. B. Monkman.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

FONTENAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

BERTHA MARION, British barque, Capt. G. B. Scarlett.—Gilmor & Co.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—

HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the British Bark *NORTHERN STAR*, WOOLSTON, Master, will be Received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 4 p.m., on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

Separate Tenders are requested

1. For Carpenter's Work.

2. For Sailing and Rigging Work.

3. For Docking.

For Particulars, apply on Board, or to WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878. cold

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE."

Commandant HERNANDEZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. du POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE."

Commandant DE GIREAU, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. du POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE."

Commandant DE GIREAU, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

H. du POUEY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY,

## ALSO

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "VENETIA," Captain C. G. PRENTICE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 24th October, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 12, 1878. cold

## NOTICE.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11, *Tsing Po*, Chinese R. C., from Canton.

Oct. 12, *Hermann*, German brig, 208 G. Lemke, Put Back, Oct. 8, Ballast.—Wieser & Co.

Oct. 12, *Olympia*, German steamer, 277, F. Mael, Swatow Oct. 11, General.—Kwok Achow.

Oct. 12, *Bertha Marion*, British barque, 332, Scarlett, Swatow Oct. 11, Ballast.—Gillman & Co.

Oct. 12, *Haydamak*, Russian man-of-war, 1100, Tiflif, Nagasaki Oct. 6.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13, *Chop-chau*, Chi. R. C., for a cruise.

12, *Chop-sai*, Chi. R. C., for a cruise.

12, *Fortuna*, for Bangkok.

12, *Fantos*, for Canton.

12, *Venus*, for Macao.

## Cleared.

Premier, for Swatow.  
Charles Moreau, for Haiphong.  
Roderick Hay, for Foochow.  
Washi, for Haiphong.  
Emilio V., for Nagasaki.  
Nomoa, for Coast Ports.  
Yotting, for Swatow.  
Loudoun Castle, for Shanghai.  
Flensburg, for Chefoo.  
Prism, for Singapore, &c.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Olympia, from Swatow, 166 Chinese, and 1 European.

## DEPARTED.

Per Fortune, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per Washi, for Haiphong, Mr. O. Von der Heyde, and 10 Chinese.

Per Loudoun Castle, for Shanghai, Mrs. Murray and child, Miss Brookes, and Miss Gilchrist.

Per Nomoa, for Coast Ports, 150 Chinese.

Per Yotting, for Swatow, 100 Chinese.

Per Prism, for Singapore, 280 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque *Bertha Marion* reports: Strong N.W. and E.N.E. winds, and thick weather throughout the passage.

The Russian man-of-war *Haydamak* reports: Strong N.E. winds with rainy weather throughout.

## CARGOES.

Per American ship *Centennial*, Hongkong to Portland (Oregon), sailed 23rd Sept., 1878.—12,566 bags Rice, 200 bags Hemp, 420 boxes Oil, 375 rolls Matting, 361 pkgs. Sundries, and 48 pkgs. Tea (Canton), 860 lbs.

Per American ship *Josephine*, Hongkong to San Francisco, 21st September, 1878.—31,045 bags Rice, 322 bags Beans, 100 bags Pepper, 65 bags Sago, 100 bags and 25 cases Tapicos, 100 boxes Oil, 237 boxes Ginger, 3,685 boxes Oil, 577 boxes Flour, 1,047 boxes Foy, 139 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 188 pkgs. Tobacco, 608 pkgs. Paper, 98 pkgs. Vermicelli, 215 pkgs. Arrowroot, 86 pkgs. Rattans, 462 pieces Matting, 191 pkgs. Wine, 965 pkgs. Tea (Canton) 25,300 lbs., 1,251 pkgs. Tea (Amoy) 46,040 lbs., 287 pkgs. Tea (Foothow Oolong) 45,465 lbs., 2,800 pkgs. Tea (Foothow Sou-chong) 33,249 lbs., 2,178 lbs. Tea (Foothow Con-ou) 23,477 lbs., 5,185 pkgs. Sundries, and 527 pieces Granite.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

FOR SHANGHAI.—

Per *Glenallock*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 14th inst.

FOR STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND CALCUTTA.—

Per *Moray* and *Arratoon Apache*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

FOR SAIGON.—

Per Ocean, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 15th inst.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, &c.—

Per Ocean, postponed till further notice.

THE PUBLICATION OF THIS ISSUE COMMENCED AT 7.30 p.m.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Venice* will be despatched with Mails for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served through London, on THURSDAY, the 24th Inst.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 23rd Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 24th Inst.—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters, Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with LATE FEE of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via *Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, Oct. 12, 1878. oc24

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, October 13.—

Moon.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

3 p.m.—Moray and Arratoon Apache leave for Singapore, &c.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.—

Goods per Loudoun Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, October 15.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, October 16.—

Ocean King leaves for Suez Canal, &c., on or about this date.

Goods per *Glenallock* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, October 18.—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, November 1.—

3 p.m.—Oriental and Official S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

MONDAY, November 4.—

Claim against the Estates of Ching Weng Tong, Tam Acha, Thomas Hart, Wm. Shannon, Along, Wm. Matchett, Lee Ah Lo, Achun, Mactoo, Alex Campbell, Wong Yow, Leong Kin, and Wm. Dunphy, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morning Service 11, Evening 5. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Services.—Rev. J. Henderson, acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2.30 p.m., every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month, Rev. Dr. Estel.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—Morning Service at 6 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2.30 p.m., every Sunday, with communion on the first Sunday in the month.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 6 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2.30 p.m., every Sunday, with communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)  
12th Oct., 1878.

## THREE WOMEN.

Wong Asing, Wong Alai, and Wong Akwal, fisherman, were charged by Inspector Grimes with refusing to stop when ordered to do so by the Police.

It appears that the Inspector, who was in the Police launch, observed the defendants in a sampan pulling towards a junk. He hailed them, but they headed him not. Defendants stated they had lost their oars and were looking for it. Second defendant, who was in charge of the boat, was fined \$1.

## TO-DAY'S FINES.

Li Awah, no light or pass. Fined 50 cents.

Ohan Akal, no light or pass. Fined \$1.50.

Kwok Aor, no light or pass near Rose Villas. Had been out of employment since last August, and was arrested whilst going home having been out to dina. Fined \$2.

Wong Awah, no pass between 1 and 3 a.m. this morning. Fined \$2.

Wong Aiz, Godown keeper, obstructing a public thoroughfare by picking goods. Fined \$5.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 12th October 1878.

Sir.—Two of the cases reported in your last night's issue as having been decided by me at the Magistracy yesterday are inaccurate. That arising out of the loss of a rifle by one of the guard at Head Quarter House is totally incorrect. The charge made was not a charge of larceny. No theft had been committed by any one. The rifle lost had simply been taken away from a sleeping sentry by another soldier, a Lascar, I believe, to be produced, I suppose, in proof of the soldier's neglect of duty. The watchman was charged with an assault on the Corporal of the Guard, and on the Corporal only. It was specially stated at the opening of the case that there was no other complaint whatever against him. I dismissed the case, because it was quite clear that the whole affair originated out of the over-zeal of the Corporal of the Guard, and the old watchman was hardly to blame for cutting about him with his old iron cutlass when a file of men came at him with charged bayonets. The watchman did not run away. Conscious of having done no wrong, he stood his ground, let his questioner feel him to see he had not the rifle concealed under his coat, and only resisted when they attempted to lay hands on him. Whatever might have been made out of a charge of assaulting one or other of the soldiers, the charge of assaulting the Corporal was entirely unsupported. I cannot imagine where your reporter got his version of the case—certainly neither from the depositions, nor from any one in the Court at the time. A military officer was in Court throughout the proceedings.

As to the other case, Captain Walker's, I think your reporter was present while the case was being heard. I cannot imagine, therefore, why he omitted from the boy's evidence the statement that Captain Walker was half-drunk at the time of the encounter. This was confirmed by the constable. Your report and that in your contemporary's issue of this morning, put together, would make a tolerably fair report of what happened. Your notes show something of Captain Walker's behaviour in the witness box. Your contemporary gives the evidence suppressed by your reporter, on which I really decided the case.

May I add that in every case in which during the last four weeks my decisions have led to comment, either by yourself or your correspondents, the criticisms have been entirely based on incomplete or inaccurate reports of what was said and done in the Police Court. If it were worth while I could point out in each case the critic's mistake and its source in the reports.

But for Captain Walker's signed letter in your paper of last night, and the *Daily Press* of this morning, I should not have written to you. Under the circumstances, I think I am justified in so doing.

Yours truly,  
JNO. J. FRANCIS.

[Our Reporter, it appears, suppressed the reference to insobriety out of consideration for the complainant, and from a humane feeling which, as it turns out, served to do injustice to Mr. Francis' discrimination. For that we must express our regret; but as for the all-round "lecture" on Police reports generally—a style of didacticism, by the bye, which seems to come natural to our learned correspondent—we may be permitted to say that, with rare exceptions, the attention, care and accuracy now expended upon the Police Court reports have met the necessities of the times hitherto, have generally received the credit of fairness, and will probably continue to do so from all concerned, except from the latest addition to the worthy Magisterial Bench of this Colony.—ED. C. M.]

## China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

We learn by private advices from San Francisco that the Chinese Consul and his staff are still staying at the Palace Hotel, having tried in vain to get a house. They are either asked double rent, or refused altogether, on the ground that the house would probably be burned down if they occupied it.

A Chinese correspondent writes under date of the 1st instant:—The new steamer *Shan-tze* of the C. C. S. N. Co., arrived here for the first time this morning, at ten o'clock. One of the passengers by her said that the vessel was compelled to stop for eight hours in consequence of a slight defect in the machinery. The French fleet has left; the corvette Co.-no, the ironclad *Armidale* and the corvette *Hugon*, for Nagasaki. The British gunboat *Sheldene* is waiting for her relief. The weather is very fine, and a blanket is required at night. The thermometer registers between 60 and 60 degrees. Several ships have lately arrived from Russia.

We hear that Emile Oscar Ronzeau, a

Clerk in the Messageries Maritimes Office, shot himself on Saturday night.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.  
THE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS IN PICCADILLY.

After an interval of several years the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has returned to the historic dwelling in which she was born. The great house at the corner of Stratton-street is now in the hands of architects and renovators, and the benevolent daughter of Sir Francis Burdett receives her guests in the drawing-room whence her father was taken to the Tower. On this pleasant summer afternoon we can easily believe that, on the rare clear days which visit London, the Surrey hills are visible from the window by which the sergeant-at-arms and his subordinates entered the house to arrest Sir Francis, and found him in the midst of his family listening to his son reading Magna Charta. The guests assembled around Lady Burdett-Coutts and her inseparable and most witty and sparkling of friends, Mrs. Brown, are engaged in discussing the lawlessness of present political feeling and the calm judicial tone from which it required all the exciting agencies of the Eastern Question to rouse us. It was far otherwise when Burdett and Mainwaring fought the long duel of the Middlesex election, and it is hard to realize the scene of chiding the members for Westminster. Just previous to his election for that famous borough, Sir Francis had deemed it necessary, more in deference to the prejudices of the time than to please himself, to fight a duel with Mr. Pauli, in whom he had a former friend for foes. Mr. Pauli was a veteran duellist, but at the first fire made no more impression than his younger antagonist. The second shot, however, was attended, as Sir Joseph Barrington would say, "with happier results." Both fired low. Mr. Pauli received a bullet in his leg, and Sir Francis one in his thigh.

It was while he was lying at No. 80 Piccadilly, under the care of the celebrated Cline, that his friends put him up for Westminster, with the result which is a matter of history. No serum could have been more unlike the chiding of the members as depicted by Hogarth than the triumphal procession organized for Sir Francis Burdett. A car was designed in the classical style which may be studied in the *Syres China* of the period. It was elegantly fitted, and ornamented with wreaths of oak and laurel, and its sides were covered with crimson velvet. The four wheels were superbly gilt and ornamented. On the more advanced part was the figure of Britannia with a spear, crowned with the cap of Liberty. In the centre was a fagot, firmly bound, the emblem of union; and on the hinder part of the platform was the fluted velvet pedestal, on which was placed a "Gothic chair" for the hero of the day. In this he sat, attired, as a dandy of the period, in "blue coat, white waistcoat, nankin breeches, white stockings, and a white beaver hat in his hand," to acknowledge with the others and salutations which greeted him as he passed. The wounded limb rested on a purple cushion, while the other was sustained on a sort of "imperial footstool," under which the monster Corruption was seen in an agonizing attitude. Banners and draperies gave splendour to the car, which was drawn by four white horses, harnessed in pairs, and led. This car, with an immense procession of flags and blue banners, arrived at No. 80 Piccadilly, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The baronet was carried out of his house, placed upon the car, and conducted to the Crown and Anchor amidst a political demonstration such as this generation of Londoners has never seen.

Judging from his picture and from tradition, Sir Francis Burdett must have appeared the very reverse of a dandy. Tall, handsome, and well-built, he looks in his cap and top-boots the very ideal of a fine old English gentleman—a buck, a blood, a macaroni, a dandy of the first water, without the slightest tinge of Jacobite truculence. Nevertheless his enemies twitted him with his friendship for Colonel Despard, and before he had long sat in the House obtained a commitment to the Tower for an assumed breach of the privilege of Parliament in the substance of a letter written by him to Cobbett's *Register*. He had previously given great offence by stating that with regard to the secrecy of the debate on the Scheldt affair "the House had not a log to stand upon." For comments on this secret debate in the House at the so-called British Forum, Mr. John Gale Jones came under the ban of the House, and it was in his defense that Sir Francis Burdett committed the breach of privilege. He not only denied the right of what he chose to call the "third and inferior section of the Legislature" to commit citizens to prison, but sneered at the House of Commons as "a part of our fellow-subjects collected together by means which it is not necessary for me to describe." Hence the House decided by a majority of thirty-eight that Sir Francis Burdett should be committed to the Tower. The sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Colman, who appears to have acted most courteously throughout, then called on Sir Francis Burdett twice with a request that he would accompany him; but the member for Westminster announced his determination to resist what he deemed an illegal arrest by force. Vast crowds now collected in Piccadilly and other places, the windows of the obnoxious Ministers were broken, and Sir Francis Burdett at last consented to go to the Tower, protesting meanwhile that he yielded only to force and not to law. The hero of Westminster, however, was so little pleased when he heard that several people had been killed in the riots which ensued on his committee, that when Parliament came to an end, and he was released, he evaded the tremendous procession arranged to lead him in triumph through London and came from the Tower by water. It is needless to say that every hero and memorial of her gallant father is treasured by the tall pale lady, whose grave-tempered manner and curiously felicitous and elegant diction are proverbial.

Another of the household gods of Piccadilly is a very different person from Sir Francis Burdett—to wit, the famous Miss Mellon, who married, first, Mr. Coutts, and secondly the late Duke of St. Albans. The walls of the house in Piccadilly and its next-door neighbour in Stratton-street are adorned with many portraits of this handsome and brilliant woman, in one of the most picturesquely of which she appears in the character of Mrs. Ford—a delightful picture full of brightness and grace. Other portraits represent her in the ample beauty of middle age, but all are full of charm. It was this lady who requested her immense share of the Coutts property to Miss

including the senior partnership—that is, one half interest—in the historic banking-house of Coutts & Co. It is characteristic of the senior partner that, although passing a great part of her life in the study of art and the practice of benevolence, she is essentially a woman of business and brings a clear logical mind to bear upon every subject submitted to her, whether in the banking-house parlour or by a committee furthering some charitable purpose. The immense sum of money given away by her annually are by no means flung broadcast. Their employment may rather be attributed to the highest manifestation of charity intelligent and discriminating, yet as ample to tempt importers of every age, sex, and calling. A volume—one quite as interesting as that compiled from his correspondence and labelled "Insanity" by the Astronomer Royal—might be made of the most remarkable of the "rejected addresses" to the lady whose name includes the idea of benevolence. Without more particular allusion to the mad Irish fortune-hunter Dunn, who persecuted Miss Burdett-Coutts with his intrusions till he was happily consigned to lunatic asylum, it may suffice to mention that every kind of person in want of a sum varying from five to five thousand pounds writes to Stratton-street as he writes to Mr. Samuel Morley on the off-chance that something may come of it, as begging-letter writers of the last generation invariably tried the Iron Duke. As a matter of course, considerable labour is involved in the investigation of the claims of deserving persons, and this is deplored by the Baroness to able and practised hands. Demands are perpetual. Are more bishops (colonials) wanted, or the Baroness Burdett-Coutts induced to endow them. Is a drinking-fountain wanted anywhere; is a fish-market wanted in a crowded part of London; are female teachers wanted; is it necessary to interest man in the life of animals and thus teach him humanity; are soldiers in camp in want of comforts; are pioneers, like the *esah* of *Sawara* and Dr. Livingstone, short of supplies,—the hand of the Head of the house of Coutts is always open.

So much practical good has rarely been done by any single person, and never in such quiet unostentatious fashion. Touching her feelings towards her fellow-creatures, Lady Burdett-Coutts is robust. Although her purse is always ready, there is a remarkable absence of what is called warmth in her language concerning the human race. Like other philanthropists she has doubtless seen many of her obnoxious schemes for the improvement of mankind vanish at the touch of cold reality, and probably goes on trying for the best, if not quite so hopefully, as of yore. But she has never heard to complain of her disappointments, among which that impossible structure known as Columbia Market is one of the greatest. Maintaining these quietly hopeful tones towards her own kind, she is never more thoroughly in earnest than when helping in any plan for ameliorating the condition of the so-called lower animals. From some cause, possibly from ignorance, children are hideously cruel to animals, taking a great delight in torturing them, especially if they happen to be insects. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts hopes that, by disseminating information concerning animals in infant-schools, this tendency may be checked and interest take the place of cruel tyranny. Of course she is fond of them individually. Her favourite brooch is a cameo of Fan, a dog of infinite good qualities called some years since to her final rest; and her perpetual companions are Ben—a delightful bull-terrier with a beauty spot on his back—and a porky little black-and-tan of perfect race. At luncheon-time these interesting little beasts are naturally to the fore. On either side of these mischievous dogs are a plate of the daintiest *Savres pates tendres*, from which these lucky dogs eat their cutlets or minced chicken. There is a vast street of *Savres* and *Dresden* in Stratton-street and Piccadilly. Some difficulty has been experienced in finding room for the superb garnitures de château—vases and tea-services which crop up in every corner, in superb cabinets, in covered cases, and in curious nooks behind screens—for the quantity is far beyond the requirements of a dozen households. Besides superb specimens of *ross Pompadour*, *vert pomme*, and *gros bleu*, including a magnificent dinner-service of priceless *turquoise*, rich in the magnificent heavy glazing of *Savres*, there is abundance of that delightful porcelain which might be called "half-dress" *Savres*, with the charming cool chintz-like patterns, to imitate which a very poor attempt was made at Bristol. Oriental china too, not wanting, and vases of malachite and nephrite.

More prized, however, than these by her owner is a Shakespeare cabinet, containing the celebrated "Dianell" Shakespeare and another of the early folio editions of his complete plays, as well as the first edition of the Sonnets. The cabinet itself is a gem carved out of a piece of heart of oak which once formed part of the Royal George, given by the Queen to Lady Burdett-Coutts, who has received many similar tokens of regard from her Majesty— notably an engraved portrait of "the Queen's dog." The Shakespeare cabinet is full of relics of Stratford-on-Avon, a handsome goblet once belonging to Kemble, and a variety of boxes and other nicknacks made from the wood of the famous mulberry-tree. Lady Burdett-Coutts' interest in the higher drama is well known, and no secret is made of her admiration of Mr. Irving, who is a frequent guest at her house. Mrs. Brown, whose wit, albeit genial, has a fine edge, concur with her friend in the high appreciation of Mr. Irving's merit; and we betide the luckless individual who ventures to hint that even *Vanda-decker* is susceptible of improvement. Another dramatic friend of the Baroness is Mrs. Theodore Martin (Helen Fauch). Among the treasures with which she is surrounded are a fine collection of the various rooms in Piccadilly and Stratton-street are stored in a fine collection of the Suttor family, for the last of whom—Cardinal York—Mr. Coutts succeeded in obtaining a pension. It reflects credit on the poor old gentleman, the descendant of a long line of kings, whose sheer poverty compelled to accept a crust from the turpier, that his medals as a pensioner display a marked difference from those struck previously. In the later he speaks of King of England and King of Sicily, and Defender of the Faith; but on accepting the pension he no longer assumed his *duc de* title. None of these treasures of the past, however, is in desire to their owner than the most recent addition to her jewels—the Grand, whatever it is—it cannot be the Cross—or the Medjidie, conferred on her by the Sultan for her substantial help in establishing the Compensate Fund.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON CYPRUS. The following opinions of the Russian Press, formed on first receiving the intelligence, of the intended occupation of Cyprus by England, are interesting:—

The *Colos* considered that the occupation of Cyprus by England was a seizure of Turkish territory under plausible pretenses, and that it might lead to a general war, inasmuch as Turkey, encouraged by the probable support and stipulated protection of England, might refuse to carry out the decisions of the Congress.

The *Moscow Gazette* expressed great indignation on the subject, and declared that henceforward the position of Turkey would be that of an English vassal. The independence and integrity of Turkey, as formally guaranteed by Europe, is now declared to have become a myth.

The *Exchange Gazette* considered the step a masterly stroke of policy on the part of Lord Beaconsfield, and enumerated at length the important advantages, political and commercial, which the occupation of Cyprus would bring to England.

The *Novoe Vremya* considered that the conversion of Asia Minor into an English Colony, and the Island of Cyprus into a first-class British Naval Station, permanently destroyed the balance of power of Western Europe in the Mediterranean, practically delivered Egypt over to England, and established her supremacy over the highways leading to the distant East.

These opinions were, however, subsequently modified, and the indignation at first felt very much abated.

The Russian Press is generally very quiet on the results of the Berlin Congress, and the Slavophil organs vigorously express their disapprobation and disappointment, and indirectly blame the Government for the humiliation Russia has suffered. Russian public opinion exhibits astonishment rather than indignation at the occupation of Cyprus by England. Admiration is expressed at Lord Beaconsfield's superior diplomatic skill, though this sentiment is mingled with a feeling of injured national pride at the defeat of their own diplomacy.

The *Colos* and the *St. Petersburg Gazette* both agree in the importance of Russia giving her attention in the future to the Asiatic frontier, for which purpose the creation of three new detachments of the army in Turkestan will greatly assist. On the other hand, the *Exchange Gazette* boldly urges abstention on the part of Russia from all interference in the affairs of others and from all attempts to secure a foreign influence and to exercise pressure abroad.

## DECREE RELATING TO THE RECENT DISTURBANCES AT CH'U-SHAN.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 18th September contains an Imperial decree on the subject of the late disturbances at Ch'U-shan, of which the following is a translation:—

Mei K'ien-chou reports the issue of operations against certain bad characters inhabiting an island in his jurisdiction, the capture of the ringleader and others of the gang, and the punishment that has been severely inflicted upon them.

One Kin K'ien-lan, a bad character and a notorious criminal, residing on the island of Ta K'ien-shan in the jurisdiction of Ting-hai, in the province of Chekiang, having resisted the survey and measurement of his land, the boundaries of which he refused to point out, the Sub-prefect under whose jurisdiction the island was, went with a force to suppress the rising he had created, and arrested him. He then had the audacity to attack and do violence to those troops, joining forces with certain pirates and opposing the advance of the troops from a position he had taken up in the hills. Hwang Shach'un, provincial Commander-in-chief, then sent a detachment under the command of Brigade-General Kwoh Ting-yu, who went from all the Sub-prefects of the island and his own brigade to attack the insurgents. A number of these were killed, the ringleader Kin K'ien-lan was captured alive and order finally restored.

The action taken may be considered prompt and satisfactory, and we hereby command Mei K'ien-chou to instruct the Tao-tai of Ningpo to extract from (the ringleader) a full and accurate confession of his crime, after which he will inflict the full penalty of the law upon him. He will at the same time instruct the Sub-prefect of Ting-hai to afford comfort and solace to the well-disposed of the inhabitants, and make fit and proper arrangements for the survey of the land for taxation.

Let a button of the third grade be bestowed upon Ch'eng Fang-kan, Sub-prefect of Ta K'ien-shan, and Chang K'ien-ying, expectant Sub-prefect, who have displayed energy on this occasion; and let Hung T'ing-fan, Lieutenant of the Ting-hai garrison, with Wu T'ing-wai, military *Shu-tai*, who lost their lives in the fray, be committed to the Board for the determination of the marks of compassion which the law allows them.

In this extremity the baffled manager made further inquiry, and found that the Joblochskoff light was not the only one in the Paris market. He found, in fact, the Lentini light, the inventors of which had not

had the money and influence to get possession of the principal street in Paris, but who had to be content with illuminating the station of the Lyons Railway and the goods depot of the railway of the West. This is as far as he could judge, was equal in effect to the Joblochskoff, while he was told that it had many advantages in point of economy and adaptability, and had been preferred in a kind of competition in the Hippodrome. Luckily he found that a friend—a well-known banker in Paris—had a small interest in this treasure, having assisted the inventor at starting, and through him arranged for the exportation to England of the necessary machinery, lamps, wire, &c., and two experts to establish and manage the lights.

Arriving home in the midst of builders and decorators, his work began again. To set the French machinery in motion (an enormous revolving magnet and electrical coil) he required the aid of a powerful steam-engine of not less than 20-horse power. This is not a machine easily found in a cellar or fitted up in a garret, and the manager had to look round his immediate neighbourhood, as his electrical machine would not allow him to go farther than 500 yards, and the farther he went, the greater the expense for connecting-wire. He went to an old friend, the proprietor of a fashion-able *cravat*, and stated his requirements; but as the paper had only one steam-engine, the proprietor—who hates machinery—was naturally timid about having this tampered with.

The manager again went his ways, and looked in at many printers', bookbinders', &c., finding that half the houses in his locality were full of steam-engines, but not of the requisite horse-power. At last he approached the proprietor of a popular journal at some little distance from his premises, and succeeded in persuading this proprietor to give him a room in his premises, and to allow him to make the

necessary alterations in the engines. When the magnet and distributor, weighing about four tons, had been got with difficulty into their position near the engine, they had to be imbedded in masonry, and then the Parish authorities had to be applied to for permission to open the road-way to convey the wires underground to the points of illumination. When this consent was obtained and the work done, the ease of French lamps was opened, and it was found that everything breakable had been smashed to atoms in *transitus*. A lamp-maker had to be found to construct another, and better, set of lamps in forty-eight hours, and on

## Portfolio.

BELSHAZZAR.

TRANSLATED FROM HEINE.

The midnight hour was drawing on;

Hushed into rest lay Babylon.

All save the royal palace, where  
Was the din of revel, and torches' flares.There high within his royal hall,  
Belshazzar the king held festival.His nobles around him in splendor shone,  
And drawn down goblets of sparkling wine.The nobles shout, and the goblets ring:  
'Twas sweet to the heart of that stiff-necked  
king.The cheeks of the king, they flushed with  
fire,

And still as he drank his conceit grew higher;

And, maddened with pride, his lips let fall  
Wild words, that blaspheme the great Lord  
of all.More vaunting he grew, and his blasphemous  
sneers

Were hailed by his lordly rout with cheers.

Proudly the king has a mandate passed;

Away hie the slaves, and come back full fast.

Many gold vessels they bring with them,  
The spoils of God's House in Jerusalem.With impious hand the king caught up,  
Filled to the brim, a sacred cup;And down to the bottom he drained it dry,  
And aloud with his mouth afoam did cry:"Jehovah! I scoff at Thy greatness gone!  
I am the king of Babylon."

The terrible words were ringing still;

When the king at his heart felt a secret chill.

The laughter ceased, - the lords held their  
breath,

And all through the hall was still as death.

And see, see there! on the white wall, see,

Come forth what seems a man's hand to be!

And it wrote and wrote in letters of flame  
On the white wall - then vanished the way  
it came.The king sat staring, he could not speak,  
His knees knocked together, death-pale was  
his cheek.With cold fear creeping his lords sat round,  
They sat dumbstricken, with never a sound.The Magians came, but not one of them all  
Could interpret the writing upon the wall.That self-same night - his soul God said! -  
Was Belshazzar the king by his nobles slain.  
— *Blackwood's Magazine.*

## FORTUNE'S FIELD.

He who grumbles all the time,  
Who will make no strong endeavor,  
O'er life's obstacles to climb,  
And remains an idler ever,  
Never on his brow shall wear  
Fortune's laurels rich and fair."What am I?" Thus does he sigh.  
"What am I? Long I've been hoping  
I might catch luck passing by."Ah, deceived man! lazy moping  
Catches nothing fit to own.  
That's caught by work alone.Th' eagle soaring in the sky  
Far away from earth's dominion,  
Braves the sun with steady eye,  
Borne on ever active flight;  
Once his wings are cleashed in rest  
Down he falls to earth's green breast.Does the fisherman remain  
In his cottage by the billows,  
Sleeping on through sun and rain,  
Courting dreams on pleasant pillows,  
When he seeks to fill his nets?  
Oh, no! that would bring regrets.In his trusty boat, oft-tried,  
Pulling at the oars, bold him,  
When the sunrise paints the tide,  
Till the twilight shades enfold him;  
All the bright hours of the day  
He is pulling on his way;On his way till he holds  
In his net the harvest fished for;  
On his way until he folds  
To his heart the blessings wished for;  
On his way until the prize  
He has sought beside him lies.So must he strong effort make—  
Earnest from its first beginning—  
Who would compensations take  
That are really worth the winning;  
Only seeds of labor yield  
Ripest crops in Fortune's field.

## A FUGITIVE PRIMA DONNA.

A New York correspondent writes:— "The German prima donna, Madame Pappenheim, whom Mr. Mapleton is about to introduce to you in London, is just at this moment the talk, being the heroine of one of the most remarkable escapades I ever heard of.

She has run away from her own farewell benefit concert, and while a large audience was assembled last night in the New York Academy of Music for this testimonial entertainment, she was far out at sea, having made her escape from Boston by a freight steamer the day before. Imagine the feelings of the artists who had given their services for her benefit, of the estimable musician who acted as conductor, of the two hundred ladies and gentlemen (amateurs) who were to sing the choruses of Rossini's *Stabat Mater*, and of the people in the audience who had bought tickets for the purpose of giving Madame Pappenheim a good send-off, when the time for her appearance came, and the prima donna could not be found. The performance began without her, and it was half over—she was not to sing till the second part—before the audience was informed of her absence. At that time nobody in the house knew what had become of her. She had telegraphed from Boston, where she sang the other night, that she would be here yesterday morning. She made appointments with two or three persons to meet her. When these messages were dispatched she must have been already on board ship. As for the concert, she seems to have paid no attention to it whatever, not even providing for the disposal of the profits, from which I infer that there were none. It was not until to-day that we knew what had become of her, and when the news came in a letter to her hotel-keeper. I hope for her sake—and for yours too, of course—that she will be found in London; she could hardly have

back to New York; and I am not sure that she would be quite comfortable in Germany, for she ran away from Hamburg in order to come here. I remember a very funny letter which she addressed to a Hamburg newspaper on her departure for America. It was intended to explain her abrupt evasion. She said that having received the offer of a high salary to accompany Herr Wachtel on his American tour, she had made repeated requests to the director of the Hamburg Opera to cancel her engagement, and since he persistently refused she had no choice but to break the engagement and go, which she begged the Herr Editor of the *Hamburger Freudenblatt* to believe that she did only from the highest artistic ambition. Believe it? Of course he did. How could he refuse a lady a little thing like that. Well, Madame Pappenheim has found fame in the United States; she has studied hard, and improved greatly since her arrival in the autumn of 1875; but she has found trouble too. Managers have had bad luck, and the most unlucky of all the managers with whom she has had to deal has been herself. Other ventures having come to grief, she took a company of her own in partnership with the Germanized American tenor Adams, and the natural result of that enterprise was bankruptcy, law suit, wrats, attachments, arrests, sheriff's officers, &c. The adventure of last night was the close of these miserable vexations. She ran away from debts and judgments. There was an office waiting for her in the Opera House, and when he found that she had fled, he pounced upon poor Adams just as that wretched man was about to sing "Cajus amanem"! He sang it with great feeling." — *Daily News.*

## THE COST OF THE LATE WAR.

Now that the curtain may be said to have fallen on the Turk-Russian war, not to rise again for a time, it may be interesting to glance at the commercial and financial conditions of the two countries before and after the great struggle which has been brought definitely to a close, to get some idea of the havoc a war of eleven months has worked. At the outbreak of the war in April, 1877, Russia had made very great strides in commerce, trade, and general prosperity. Her credit was better than that of most of the continental States. Her loans, issued with a provoking persistency, had risen above par. Her railways, originally constructed entirely with a view to strategical uses, were widely extending their area and embracing the centres of industry in distant parts of the Empire. Not only her Black Sea trade, which was becoming exceedingly prosperous, but also her Baltic and Archangel trade, had improved in a remarkable manner; so much so, that while in 1869 Russian exports amounted to only 152,000,000 roubles, in 1874 they had risen to the total of 421,500,000 roubles, while her imports, which in 1869 were 183,000,000 roubles, in 1874 became 451,000,000 roubles. These figures alone show pretty clearly the rapid advance in the arts of peace the Empire of the Czar was making, and the progress of Turkey, though not so marked, was also perceptible in the increase of her commerce, the extension of her railways, and the economical improvement of her populations. There can be no dispute as to the deplorable manner that, through centuries of apathy, the rich, natural resources and mineral wealth of both the European and Asiatic dominions of the Sultan have been neglected. But the resources of the country which have been already developed are considerably greater than most of us would credit. Statistics are not generally trustworthy in Turkey, and the means of forming a judgment on the real financial condition of the country are excessively meagre. The revenue also, owing to the slovenliness of its collection, and making all possible allowance for the capacity of occasional Fashas, does not properly represent the taxable wealth of the country; and the general well-being of the population of European Turkey before the war broke out suggests that, had more skilful expedients been resorted to, they might have contributed more largely to the necessities of the State. But that the foreign trade of Turkey was very considerable is evidenced by the fact that more than six million tons of shipping by the latest calculation entered her ports annually. This is a proof that the despised Ottoman, whom we have been told to regard as a soldier and nothing more, was able to do a thriving trade; and were we in possession of more complete statistics on the subject, there is no doubt additional evidence would be produced of the recent material progress of the Ottoman Empire. When the Russian armies entered Bulgaria, the missionaries of the Czar confessed they were astonished at the easy prosperity of the so-called victims of Turkish tyranny. The enlightened government of Midhat Pasha in the vilayet of the Danube had not only assisted the comfort of the people in that part of the Sultan's dominions, but had also made it more valuable to the State, and there were many other members of the Young Turkey party who in other parts of the Empire had similarly contributed to its well-being and prosperity.

The traveller who should now visit these once smiling provinces since war, with all its horrors, has passed over them, would be appalled at the work of destruction a few months have wrought. Bright stretches of rich country have been turned into blackened waste, and the solitude which is ironically called peace reigns over the whole, while the mournful silence is only broken by some drunken orgies of some brutal excesses on the part of the savage Bulgarian, now master of the land. Gloomily however as the outlook of Turkey must necessarily be for many years to come, it is possible that in the distant future she may be really richer for the loss of that territory she so deplores. The independent and semi-independent provinces that have been carved out of the Ottoman Empire are to bear their share of the debt which has for so long a time hampered the Istanbul treasury, nor should it be forgotten that the province of Eumalla, still left by the Congress to the Sultan, contains much of the rich pastoral country, and most of the mineral wealth of his old dominions. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that Turkey in her future war with Russia will no longer possess the resources of twenty-five millions of people to rely upon. The vilayet of the Danube lost to the Empire was its most densely populated province. Bosnia occupied by, or annexed to Austria with its superficies of 16,100 miles, and its population of 1,078,000, is no trifling loss; and the Herzegovina, the real origin of the war, with its 200,000 souls scattered over an extent of 7,000 square miles, is of all the territories made, that which will be least felt. The pecuniary cost to Turkey of the late war is difficult to estimate, but it may be

safely said that the sacrifice she has had to make of this kind are considerably less than those of Russia. The Turkish army is notoriously inexpensive to maintain. A Turk's patriotism makes him patient and long-differing where a Russian would growl and show open discontent. His abstinance from fermented liquors removes one item of expense that falls heavily on the Commissariat of the Czar, and he will endure and fight on non-payment which would fail well to sustain the physique of the Russian soldier. Besides, the Sultan's armies, it must be remembered, were fighting at home. The vilayet of the Danube and Adrianople, where the war has raged, are the richest provinces of the Empire; and while the Government of St. Petersburg had to convey supplies for their armies from great distances, and at so enormous a cost, the Turkish forces were comparatively cheaply maintained. Turkey therefore, has not added to her debt in the extravagant manner in which Russia has done so. Her bad credit protected her from reckless borrowing on the Bourses of capitals and the issue of paper money at home was certainly not in excess of what the country could bear.

But Russia with a better credit has added millions and millions to her debt with a light heart. She concluded one foreign loan in 1876 for 125,000,000 roubles, and then, not being able any longer to obtain money abroad save at a ruinous rate of interest, she issued three domestic loans for 450,000,000 paper roubles in order to furnish the sinews of war. We have the authority of the St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette for the statement that the Imperial Bank advanced 225,000,000 roubles to the Government during the duration of the war. In addition to the National Debt alone, then, the war is shown by the lowest computation to have cost at least 8,000,000,000 roubles, while since the cessation of hostilities the expense of maintaining the Russian armies in Romania, Bulgaria and Roumelia— to say nothing of Asia Minor—amount to a very large sum indeed. Then the Russian armies have to be brought home, an undertaking obviously, of most costly nature; so altogether were Russian responsibilities to cease directly, instead of lasting nine months longer, the Czar's crusade in Bulgaria will have increased the Russian national debt by nearly one-half. For many years the campaign of eleven months will leave its distressing traces throughout the land. Trade has been at a standstill, industries have been idle, and credit has been destroyed. Twenty years hardly sufficed to relieve Russia of the impoverishing consequences of the Crimean War. The paper money debt incurred then had not been cancelled when a fresh tilt at the Turk necessitated fresh calls upon the note press. The new liabilities of 1876-8 will be for generations a millstone round the neck of the Russian people, and it may be judged from the few observations we have made into how deep a slough of bankruptcy the country would have been plunged had she been tempted by her evil advisers into fresh entanglements. — *Globe.*

— *INPEACHMENT OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.*

The Standard, on July 26th, the morning the mail left, published the following article:—

As a specimen of the length to which folly and fanaticism can lead some of the opponents of her Majesty's Ministers, we publish a portion of the ridiculous petition for the impeachment of the Prime Minister, which was presented last night to the House of Commons. The petition was decided upon at "conferences" held this week at Manchester and Keighley. It sets forth the history of the Eastern Question during the last fifty years, and recounts in detail the "reasonable" acts of the Premier, which are summarised in the following twelve "articles of impeachment," which conclude the petition:—

"That the Earl of Beaconsfield has, therefore, committed the following high crimes and misdemeanours:—

"1. He has wholly neglected to advise Her Majesty the Queen even to remonstrate with the Emperor of Russia upon his violation of the Treaty of Paris, by sending a representative to Constantinople to propose a European interference with the Sultan's Government.

"2. He has weakened the Porte by advising the Sultan to grant an armistice to Servia, instead of sending his troops to Servia, as he had intended.

"3. Not having advised Her Majesty the Queen to declare war against Russia for her violation of the Treaty of Paris, he has neglected to inform the Sultan that that Treaty was no longer binding on him, and that he might, without breach of agreement, send an army to the right bank of the Pruth to impede the Russian invasion of the other side.

"4. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to violate the Treaty of Paris, by sending a representative to Constantinople to propose a European interference with the Sultan's Government.

"5. He has obtained a grant of money from Parliament under a false pretence of protecting the Ottoman Empire from Russian aggression.

"6. Under the same false pretence he has advised Her Majesty the Queen to call out the reserve forces.

"7. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to call to Europe a portion of the Indian forces, there being no army against whom to employ them.

"8. While pretending to go to the Congress at Berlin to discuss the Treaty of San Stefano as one that concerned all Europe, he has made a private arrangement with the Power which he pretended to treat as an enemy—a line of conduct which is particularly insulting to France, our ally in the Crimean war, and the only country represented at Berlin which has made no effort to assist the Sultan.

"9. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to conclude a Convention for the occupation of Cyprus, which, while it degrades Her Majesty into the position of a vassal of the Sultan, commits England to the dishonour of sharing the spoils of the Ottoman Empire.

"10. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to undertake a protectorate of Asia Minor, and to join in a European protectorate of Turkey in Europe, and has thus made good government in Turkey absolutely impossible.

"11. He has advised Her Majesty the Queen to promise to resist by force of arms any future aggression of Russia in Asia Minor, while the conditions with which this promise is clogged, together with the statement of any attempt to resist by force any present aggression of Russia, show that he has no intention that the new Treaty should be better observed than the Treaty of 1856 have been.

"12. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which, the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.

"13. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which, the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.

"14. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which, the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.

"15. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which, the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.

"16. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which, the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.

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"24. He has concluded the secret Agreement of May 30 and the Convention of June 4 without the concurrence of the Privy Council, without which, the Royal Prerogative cannot be lawfully exercised, and has thus endangered the prerogative of the Crown and the liberties of the people.

popular poetry and working embroidery. When I die, the property, such as it is, will belong in equal shares to my two sons, but their mother will exercise control over it until her death. All I feel anxious about is my daughter. There are no suitable young men in Y—, and I am sadly afraid of joining her to an opium-smoker or a gambler. I have been looking about amongst the villages around Y—, but this is up-hill work, for besides being far away, they don't look with particular favour upon town girls. Finally my daughter does not want to marry. I live very quietly and know hardly anyone. From my acquaintance with government offices I have, as yet, been able to pick up a very fair substitute for the Pekingese dialect, and I have taught my sons to speak it as purely as possible. The miserable lingo spoken in the public offices here is nothing more than a jumble of *Koan-hua* interspersed with local idioms, and I am very anxious that they should not fall into that. As the proverb says "the starved camel is always bigger than a horse," and whoever, being a provincial, speaks Pekingese, is at least a gentleman. Ah! with you foreigners everything is genuine; anybody can get justice. But with us, rotteness! — *Shanghai Courier.*

## A BATTLE BETWEEN ANTS.

Nature publishes a letter written from Maritzburg, South Africa, by Mr. F. E. Colenso, in which that gentleman says:—

"I noticed one morning that along the bottom of the front wall of my house, on the veranda, there lay a quantity of red-diamond powder; there was enough to fill a coffee-pot. On looking closer I saw

that it was made up of small and larger fragments which glistened, and on inspecting some in my hand they turned out to be the heads, legs, trunks, etc., of countless ants.

A number of these animals were still on the wall above, and my attention was now

drawn to the bottom of the wall, and I saw that they were contributing to the carnage be-

sides. This species of ant is a small, com-

paratively harmless one, the chief aim of

which is

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong: Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Liberia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British, French, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 18 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—  
Via S. Via S. Hampshire Via  
Francisco. or Marquesas. Brazil.

Letters, 22 26  
Registration, 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—  
Letters, 16 34 38  
Registration, None 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—  
Letters, 30 49 50  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12  
Registration, 12 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), Newfoundland:—  
Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, 12 12 12  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—  
Letters, 34 38  
Newspapers, 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 10  
Registration

to British & Union  
West Indies only:—  
Letters, 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract-Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE:—  
Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, per 2 oz.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—  
Letters, 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Consul) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—  
Letters, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Convoi Mail:—  
Letters, 8 8 2 4

After publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or page.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertaining thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

Boxholders may also send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in the same place in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a *Parcel Post* to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

**PATTERNS.** They must not be of intrinsic value.

This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond side trade patterns or samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, &c., in the case of seeds, &c., i.e., bags entirely closed; provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet, except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing such an article will be stopped, and not sent to its destination.

Registration to Batavia.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 5 cents.

Books and Periodicals to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 8 lbs.

The following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmen, Officers (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmasters, may send half-ounce letters to the "Gulf of Kedah" via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamp will pay for this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-

commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmen,

Officers (not superintending or First Class) or

Schoolmasters, may send half-ounce letters to the "Gulf of Kedah" via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via

Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamp will pay for this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however,

not so much as thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c.

Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress,

etc., provided that they be packed and

guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the

mail bag and to the Officers of the Post

Office, while at the same time they may be

easily examined, may be sent as samples

Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No

double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class

or description must be stated in full on

the letter, and the commanding Officer

must sign his name, with name of Regi-

ment, or Ship, &c., &c.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or

description must be stated in full, with

name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., &c.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant

Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Private in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-

commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmen,

Officers (not superintending or First Class) or

Schoolmasters, may send half-ounce letters to the "Gulf of Kedah" via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via

Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamp will pay for this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however,

not so much as thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c.

Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts

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Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave

Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to

arrive at the outport F. & O. Mail from

Europe.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Arratoon Appear. 5 c Macintosh ... Brit. str. 1392 Oct. 3 David Sasoon, Sons & Co. Singapore, Calcutta, &c. 15th, 3 p.m.

Bellona. 4 c Ahrens ... Brit. str. 789 Oct. 10 Chinese

Bombay. 2 b ... Brit. str. 749 Feb. 12 Kwok Acheong

City of Tokio. 5 c Maury ... Amer. str. 5070 Oct. 1 P. M. S. S. Co.

Douglas. 5 h Pitman ... Brit. str. 864 Oct. 10 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Fame. 6 l Stompan ... Brit. str. 117 ... H. K. & W. P. Pock Co.

Fathoy. 8 b Holland ... Brit. str. 153 ... G. McEachan

Glenaloch. 5 c Taylor ... Brit. str. 1380 Oct. 11 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kienchow. 2 b ... Brit. str. 12 Kwok Acheong

Loudoun Castle. 5 c Marshall ... Brit. str. 2200 Oct. 9 Adamson, Ball & Co.

Murray. 5 c Butcher ... Brit. str. 1427 Sept. 27 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Namoa. 5 b Weatoby ... Brit. str. 862 Oct. 6 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Norden. 4 c Boysen ... Dan. str. 773 Oct. 11 Wm. Pustau & Co.

Norna. 3 k ... Brit. str. 606 June 28 Kwok Acheong

Ocean. 5 b Edmondson ... Brit. str. 978 Oct. 1 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

Olympia. 2 b Nagel ... Brit. str. 777 Oct. 12 Kwok Acheong

Penedo. 4 c Cain ... Brit. str. 652 Oct. 9 Melchers & Co.

Priam. 5 c Butler ... Brit. str. 1572 Oct. 11 Butterfield & Swire

Quarta. 4 c Hayes ... Brit. str. 731 Oct. 2 Sooy Shing

Sea Gull. 8 b Roberts ... Amer. str. 48 July 18 W. H. Ray

Sunda. 5 c Reeves ... Brit. str. 1029 Oct. 7 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Wahl. 5 b Hunter ... Brit. str. 265 Oct. 5 Landstein & Co.

Yachting. 2 b Goggin ... Brit. str. 286 Oct. 9 Kwok Acheong

SAILING VESSELS

Ada Melmore. 4 c Sewell ... Brit. bge. 568 Sept. 13 Meyer & Co.

Albert Russel. 3 c Carver ... Amer. bge. 762 July 15 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Aldebaran. 4 c Cole ... Brit. bge. 398 Aug. 30 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Annie Burr. 8 c Simpson ... Am. 3m. sc. 24 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Anton Ginter. 3 k Kuhn ... Ger. bge. 440 Oct. 2 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Banian. 4 c Grandin ... Brit. sh. 760 Sept. 16 Melchers & Co.

Beethoven. 4 k Hoye ... Ger. bge. 356 Oct. 6 Melchers & Co.

Benefactor. 4 k Hayden ... Amer. bge. 596 Aug. 2 Russell & Co.

Bertha Marion. 1 c Scarlett ... Brit. bge. 539 Oct. 12 Gilman & Co.

Borneo. 4 c Shaw ... Amer. sh. 374 Sept. 11 Meyer & Co.

Brunette. 2 b Dow. ... Brit. bge. 779 Sept. 18 Chinese

Canton. 1 b Knudsen ... Siam. sh. 770 Sept. 12 Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

Challenge. 7 d Dougherty ... Brit. bge. 599 Sept. 16 Oliphant & Co.

Chamron. Kamrey. 2 b Gauthier ... Siam. bge. 480 Sept. 24 Kin-tye-loong

Chanel Queen. 3 b Lacheur ... Brit. sh. 609 Oct. 2 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Charles Moureau. 2 b Quatresous ... Fch. bge. 368 Sept. 11 Landstein & Co.

Choocha. 3 c Kennett ... Brit. bge. 284 Oct. 3 Chinese

Corsair. 8 b ... Brit. sh. 188 July 18 W. H. Ray

Coamo. 7 b Laverick ... Brit. sh. 120 Sept. 1 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Darimouth. 7 b Robertson ... Brit. bge. 916 Aug. 17 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Dharwar. 8 b Freebody ... Brit. sh. 684 July 14 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Dirigo. 3 c Staples ... Amer. bge. 1800 Aug. 24 Messageries Maritimes

Don Quixote. 8 c King ... Amer. sh. 1128 Sept. 24 Messageries Maritimes

Emilio V. 7 c Mirello ... Ital. bge. 724 Sept. 18 Chinese

Emulation. 2 b Gunn ... Brit. bge. 390 Oct. 4 Weiler & Co.

Floensburg. 2 b Reeves ... Siam. sh. 650 Oct. 24 Chinese

Fusilier. 5 b Jacobson ... Dan. bge. 365 Oct. 6 Edward Schellhass & Co.

Fontenay. 7 c Taylor ... Brit. sh. 404 Sept. 24 Melchers & Co.

George Skolfield. 8 c Armstrong ... Brit. bge. 1813 Sept. 19 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Glamis. 8 c Hall. ... Brit. sh. 1150 Sept. 17 Russell & Co.

Hammonia. 3 c Weller. ... Ger. bge. 408 Oct. 10 Captain

Hertz. 7 c Robertson ... Brit. sh. 1400 Sept. 19 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hermann. 5 b Lembeck ... Ger. bge. 209 Oct. 11 Weiler & Co.

Highlanders. 1 c Hutchinson ... Amer. sh. 1852 June 19 Captain

Houqua. 1 c Shaw ... Brit. bge. 522 Sept. 3 Rosario & Co.

Imperatrice Elisabetta. 7 c Hriegel ... Aust. sh. 1629 Sept. 20 D. Musso & Co.

India. 8 c Patten ... Amer. sh. 1204 Sept. 24 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Iphigenia. 3 c Green ... Ger. bge. 464 Oct. 10 Wieler & Co.

Japan. 3 c Ottmann ... Ger. 3m. sc. 270 Sept. 10 Meyer & Co.

Juliiane. 3 c Oestmann ... Ger. 3m. sc. 187 Sept. 23 Wm. Pustau & Co.

Kate Waters. 2 c Giese ... Brit. bge. 580 Sept. 22 Remedios & Co.

Kim Yung Tye. 2 c Kofoed ... Siam. bge. 329 Sept. 16 Tack Mee

Kirkland. 1 c Colledge ... Brit. bge. 453 Oct. 4 Weiler & Co.

Leucadia. 7 c Meares ... Brit. sh. 896 Sept. 19 Siemssen & Co.

Lizine Perry. 1 c Pitman ... Brit. sh. 1212 Aug. 20 Russell & Co.

Lord Maculay. 3 c Monkman ... Brit. bge. 843 Oct. 7 Wm. Pustau & Co.

Lottie Moore. 3 c Hudson ... Amer. bge. 880 July 22 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Lucky. 2 c Soderstrom ... Siam. bge. 424 Sept. 30 Tack Mee

Mangerton. 3 c Thompson ... Brit. bge. 320 Oct. 5 Weiler & Co.

Marie Louise. 7 c Gullbuk ... Fch. bge. 425 Oct. 11 Carlowitz & Co.

Melrose. 4 c Dexter ... Brit. sh. 1174 Aug. 11 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Mincy-don. 7 c Plumer ... Amer. sh. 984 Sept. 19 Captain

Moneta. 7 c Leslie ... Brit. bge. 1103 Sept. 8 Oliphant & Co.

Niagara. 2 c Paulsen ... Ger. bge. 621 Aug. 11 Wieler & Co.

Nicolaus. 1 c Stuken ... Ger. sh. 327 Oct. 10 Wieler & Co.

Northern Star. 8 c Worley ... Brit. bge. 596 Sept. 13 Meyer & Co.

Pandur. 2 c Jansen ... Ger. bge. 301 Sept. 29 Wieler & Co.

Philippine. 4 c Southwood ... Brit. bge. 486 Sept. 28 Russell & Co.

Premier. 8 c Holmes ... Brit. bge. 605 Sept. 28 Meyer & Co.

Ralph M. Hayward. 7 c Doane ... Am. 3m. sc. 605 Sept. 11 Turner & Co.

R. Hay. 5 c Nicolson ... Brit. bge. 534 Sept. 28 Tack Mee

Saints Crown. 2 c Sasse ... Siam. sh. 1161 May 27 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Sir Charles Napier. 3 c French ... Amer. sh. 100 Sept. 23 W. H. Ray

Spartan. 3 c Vincent ... Amer. sh. 1090 Sept. 5 Russell & Co.

Sumatra. 3 c Clough ... Amer. sh. 1117 July 15 Russell & Co.

Summer R. Mead. 1 c Dixon ... Amer. sh. 474 Oct. 7 Siemssen & Co.

Thoon Kramom. 2 c Vorath ... Siam. bge. 263 Oct. 11 Siemssen & Co.

Trio. 3 c Bakker ... Brit. bge. 948 June 19 Oliphant & Co.

Tyburnia. 4 c Golder ... Brit. bge. 486 Oct. 11 Wieler & Co.

Venus. 3 c Sachan ... Ger. bge. 486 Oct. 7 Remedios & Co.

Vesta. 4 c Ribeiro ... Port. bge. 308 Oct. 5 Siemssen & Co.

Ville de Rivadavia. 4 c Canu ... Brit. bge. 261 Sept. 24 Brandao & Co.

W. E. Gladstone. 3 c Galliehan ... Brit. bge. 584 Sept. 16 Wm. Pustau & Co.

CANTON

Chinkiang. Orr ... Brit. str. 799 Oct. 9 Siemssen & Co.

Yangtze. Schultz ... Brit. str. 782 Oct. 12 Siemssen & Co.

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